



***Borough of
Morley***

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

***MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH***

Year Ended December 31st, 1947



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Borough



of Morley

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

..... Year Ended December
..... 31st. 1947
.....

BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(As at present constituted)

The Mayor (Councillor A. Horsfall, J.P.)

Chairman—Councillor J. Askey, J.P.

Deputy Chairman—Councillor N. L. Wade.

Aldermen—

T. Redick. J. Walsh, J.P.

N. Ward. S. Wigoder.

A. Woollin.

Councillors—

F. Astill. O. B. Blackburn.

S. A. Coates. J. Rogerson.

R. Scargill, J.P. C. Stinton.

J. Tomlinson. J. Tunstall.

Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee—

The Members of the Health Committee.

The Mayoress (Mrs. A. Horsfall).

The Deputy Mayoress (Mrs. J. Dews)

Mrs. B. Harley. Mrs. T. Redick. Mrs P. Woollin.

Morley Hall Maternity Home—House Sub-Committee:—

The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Health
Committee.

The Lady Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare
Sub-Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the
Isolation Hospitals and of the Maternity Home:—

Frederick G. E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers (including office of Deputy):—

Part-time assistance of Medical Practitioners.

Dental Surgeon (West Riding County Council):—

E. Thornton, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

Frank G. Sugden, D.P.A., M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

A.M.I.S.E.

Sanitary Inspectors:—

Donald R. Redgwell, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.

Henry P. Grayshon, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

P. Barton, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cleansing Officer:—

Albert Prince.

Matron, Bruntcliffe Lane and Grange Isolation Hospitals:—

†Miss E. Reid.

Matron, Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

*†Miss P. Duerden.

Health Visitors:—

‡*§Miss S. A. Chapman.

*§Miss N. Richardson.

†*§Miss E. Wilman.

(Five vacant appointments)

Clerks:—

E. Myers.

R. Crabtree.

L. A. Schofield.

Miss C. Openshaw.

Miss K. Gray.

Miss L. Moss.

§ State Registered Nurse.

* State Certified Midwife.

‡ Health Visitors' Certificate.

† Fever Trained.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947

Resident Population 39,120

Live Births:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	440	418	858
Illegitimate	25	24	49
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	465	442	907
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth-rate (Registrar General) 23.2

Still Births:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	14	10	24
Illegitimate	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15	10	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per thousand (Live and Still Births) 26.8

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<u>Deaths</u>	247	289	536

Death-rate (Registrar-General) 13.7

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 29 and 30 of the

Registrar-General's Short List):—

No. 29—Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	0.0
Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births ...	0.0
No. 30—Other Maternal Causes	1.0
Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births ...	1.07

Deaths of Infants under One Year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	14	22	36
Illegitimate	1	3	4
	—	—	—
	15	25	40
	—	—	—

Infantile Mortality Rate:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	44.1
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	40.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	81.1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	82
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhœa (all ages)	6
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	0
Death-rate—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.256
„ Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.051
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	0.152
„ Cancer	2.099
„ Measles	0.026
„ Whooping Cough	0.026
„ Scarlet Fever	0.000
„ Diphtheria	0.000
„ Pneumonia, Bronchitis	1.203
No. of cases notified as Scarlet Fever	46
„ „ Diphtheria	2
„ „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	18
„ „ Other forms of Tuberculosis	5
„ „ Pneumonia	18
„ „ Erysipelas	9
„ „ Puerperal Pyrexia	2
„ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.

The Annual Report for 1947 is presented largely as a statistical report in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

Commenting on some of the figures presented in the report, the birth returns show a total of 907 births in 1947, 465 males and 442 females. The birth-rate was at the high peak of 23.2. The corresponding figures for 1946 were, total births 734 (males 378, females 356), birth-rate 19.2.

The infantile death rate for the year was 44.1. This is an improvement on the rate shown for 1946 which was 59.0, a figure considerably higher than the figure for several recent years.

This figure in 1947 compares unfavourably with the figure for the Country at large (41) and with the figure for 148 smaller towns (36) but favourably with the figure for 126 County Boroughs and larger towns (47) and, considering the location and environment of the Borough, it may be that comparison should be made with the County Boroughs and larger towns.

An interesting comparison may be found in the recorded death rates per 1,000 live births of children under two years of age from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. The rate for Morley was 6.6 as compared with 5.8 for England and Wales; 3.7 for the Smaller Towns but 8.0 for the County Boroughs and Larger Towns.

In this connection, the privy-middens still in use in one part of the area should have attention because of its possible relation to this incidence of enteritis in babies.

The death-rate is recorded as 13.7. The comparable figure for England and Wales is 12.0; for the smaller towns 11.9 and for the larger towns 13.0.

The maternal death-rate for Morley is recorded as 1.07. The

corresponding rate for England and Wales is 1.17. One maternal death only is recorded and this is now mentioned because one individual death will vary the figure much more in the smaller populations than in the larger ones.

No maternal death is recorded from Puerperal Infection.

With regard to Infectious Diseases, a total of 574 cases were notified compared with 267 in 1946. The increase is mainly due to measles which is very variable from year to year.

Scarlet Fever increased from 29 cases to 46 but the type of illness remains generally not severe.

Two cases only of Diphtheria were recorded and no deaths from this disease. This is considered to be directly due to the immunisation of an effective proportion of the children at an age when they are most susceptible to this disease.

Seven cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified in the months of June to October. These cases occurred at the time when the disease was prevalent throughout the Country, in the mid and late summer of 1947.

All the cases occurring in this Area were classified as "not severe." No case of marked or widespread paralysis was reported and no case had a severe residual disability.

Every patient received Hospital treatment in the early stages and later the orthopaedic treatment appropriate to this disease in the convalescent and recovery periods.

Reference is made in the Report to the steps which are being taken at present by the Officers of the Department to ensure a higher standard of cleanliness and quality in all foods, prepared and supplied for human consumption.

In past years effort has been directed towards ensuring a high quality in all foodstuffs by reference in particular to the foods themselves.

Later work included with this effort a more concentrate attention on food preparing and food storing premises.

This ground having been largely secured, possible residual dangers have come under close review and the question of specific and non-specific contamination of food stuffs by individual persons is now receiving an attention which is highly necessary.

The carrier of a specific disease which can be spread by contamination of foodstuffs is not always immediately obvious. Other contamination is inevitably invited where careless personal habits of cleanliness and hygiene obtain.

The dangers will be minimised when all food handlers observe an indicated code of scrupulous and strict personal hygiene.

Finally, mention is made of the transfer to the County Council of the Infant Welfare and Maternity Services and of the transfer to the Regional Hospital Board of the Institutions of this Local Authority, including Bruntcliffe Lane Isolation Hospital, Grange Isolation Hospital and Morley Hall Maternity Home.

These transfers will be effected on the 5th July, 1948, and the changes of administration and reorganisation involved will be a subject of reference in a subsequent Report.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate			Infectious Diseases		Diph- theria
						Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever		
1937	13.7	13.9	44.5	0.00	1.40			—	238		27
1938	15.58	12.25	57.0	3.00	1.50	.35	.12	—	181		37
1939	13.72	12.92	46.3	5.50	1.60	.43	.20	—	127		25
1940	13.89	14.07	40.7	3.60	1.34	.39	.05	—	52		28
1941	14.46	13.00	67.27	3.50	1.87	.24	.11	—	35		52
1942	16.10	14.5	60.6	0.00	2.2	.46	.08	—	59		20
1943	17.7	13.9	42.1	3.03	1.93	3.86	.05	—	135		20
1944	19.7	14.5	39.9	0.00	2.07	.33	.08	—	323		66
1945	17.6	13.4	54.9	0.00	1.93	.38	.05	—	99		35
1946	19.2	14.1	59.0	2.64	2.06	.26	.18	—	24		11
1947	23.2	13.7	44.1	1.07	2.09	.25	.05	—	46		2

A statement is included here of certain statistics shown as a comparative table with reference to ten recent years.

The table shows the general and particular trends in various vital and other statistics over a period of recent years.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics, 1947 :—

Area	9, 529 acres
Population (1931 census)	39,722
Population (Registrar-General, Mid. 1947)	39,120
Number of inhabited houses (1931 census)	11,008
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947, according to rate books)	13,140
Number of families or separate occupiers, (1931 census)	11,092
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£727
Rateable Value	£184,545

Laboratory Facilities—

Public Health Laboratory, West Riding County
Council, Wakefield.

Samples submitted:—

Swabs—Examination for B. Diphtheria	76
Swabs—Examination for Hæmolytic Streptococcus... ..	178
Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination from this Dept.	183
Water Samples	54
Bath Water Samples	8
Water samples submitted for examination under arrangements made by the Waterworks Committee to the Laboratory of Messrs. H. T. Lea and Mallinder, Halifax	257

Ambulance Facilities :—

- (1) General Accident and Sickness.
- (2) Maternity Cases.
- (3) Infectious Cases.

No change from the arrangement described in previous Annual Reports.

NURSING IN THE HOME

There are various Local District Nursing Associations in Morley, being established in relation to the centres of population.

There are six District Nurses employed for Home Nursing by these Associations.

To these Associations the Morley Council makes the following Annual Grants:—

	£	s.	d.
Morley Nursing Association	15	0	0
West Ardsley Nursing Association	5	0	0
Thorpe and Ardsley Nursing Association ...	5	0	0
Drighlington Nursing Association	5	0	0

These grants were again made in 1947.

The Local Authority has no scheme for providing any domiciliary nursing.

After July 5th, 1948, Nursing in the Home will be a provision of the Local Health Authority.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS, INCLUDING CLINICS SOLELY FOR DIAGNOSIS OR CONSULTATION.

Infant Welfare Centres:—

The Town Hall, Morley—

Monday, 2-30 to 5 p.m.—Infants.

Wednesday, 2-30 to 5 p.m.—Toddlers.

The Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley.

*Tuesday, 2-30 to 5 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley.

*Thursday, 2-30 to 5 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

The Wesleyan Methodist Schoolroom, Drighlington—

*Friday, 2-30 to 5 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

The Council Offices, Gildersome—

*Wednesday, 2-30 to 5 p.m.—Infants and Toddlers.

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

Return of Attendances—Infant and Toddlers Welfares:—

Total number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	6
--	---

Total attendances at all Centres during the year:—

(1) By children under 1 year of age	3,500
(2) By children between the ages of 1 and 5	3,202

Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year, and who, on the date of their first attendances were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	691
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5	39

Total number of children first attending at the Centres during 1947 and who, at the end of the year, were under 1 year of age	609
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Percentage of total notified births, 1947, represented by this figure	67.14
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STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCES AT THE VARIOUS INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Morley Infant Welfare:—

Total Attendances, 1947:—

(1) Children under 1 year	4,204
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5	693

Total ...	4,897
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Average attendance per session ...	104.
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Children attending for the first time in 1947 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	342
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	4

Total ...	346
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Morley Toddlers' Clinic:—

Total Attendances, 1947: —

(1) Children under 1 year	179
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	279
	<hr/>
Total ...	458
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 9

Children attending for the first time in 1947 and at the
date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	2
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	10
	<hr/>
Total ...	12
	<hr/>

East Ardsley Infant Welfare:—

Total attendances, 1947:—

(1) Children under 1 year	1,156
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	1,151
	<hr/>
Total ...	2,307
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 47

Children attending for the first time in 1947 and at the
date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	96
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	6
	<hr/>
Total ...	102
	<hr/>

West Ardsley Infant Welfare:—

Total attendances, 1947:—

(1) Children under 1 year	1,179
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	214
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,393
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 27

Children attending for the first time in 1947 and at the
date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	100
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	3
	<hr/>
Total ...	103
	<hr/>

Drighlington Infant Welfare:—

Total attendances, 1947:—

(1) Children under 1 year	730
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	344
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,074
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 22

Children attending for the first time in 1947 and at the
date of their first attendance were: —

(1) Under 1 year of age	72
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	7
	<hr/>
Total ...	79
	<hr/>

Gildersome Infant Welfare:—

Total attendances, 1947:—

(1) Children under 1 year	1,052
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	521
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,573
	<hr/>

Average attendance per session ... 31

Children attending for the first time in 1947 and at the date of their first attendance were: —

(1) Under 1 year of age	80
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	9
	<hr/>
Total ...	89
	<hr/>

DRIED MILK, Etc., ISSUED AT VARIOUS WELFARE CENTRES.

A statement of the sales and free and half-price issues of Dried, Milk, etc., is given below:—

Infants and Children under 5 years of age:—

Sales at full cost:—

Ambrosia Dried Milk	10,243 one lb packets.
Modilac Dried Milk	1,060 one lb. packets.
Cow and Gate Dried Milk	11,996 one lb. packets.
Virol	888 four oz. cartons.
Virolax	483 four oz. cartons.
Maltoline	339 ten oz. jars.
Cod Liver Oil	237 six oz. bottles.
Glucose	442 four oz. cartons.
Nestrovite	6 bottles.
Halibut Oil	147 bottles.
Midlothian Oat Food	972 tins.

Sales at half-cost:—

Ambrosia Dried Milk 53 one lb. packets.

Free Issues:—

Ambrosia Dried Milk 298 one lb. packets.
 Modilac Dried Milk 15 one lb. packets.
 Cow and Gate Dried Milk 40 one lb. packets.
 Virol 8 four oz. cartons.
 Virolax 0 four oz. cartons.
 Maltoline 23 ten oz. jars.
 Cod Liver Oil 7 six ounce bottles.
 Glucose 4 four oz. cartons.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Sales at full cost:—

Devonlac Dried Milk 246 one lb. packets.
 Plastules 754 tablets.

Free Issues:—

Devonlac Dried Milk 7 one lb. packets.

£ s. d.

Total expenditure by Local Authority on Milk,

Virol, etc. 2340 18 2

Receipts from Sales at full price and half-price 2408 4 10

Net profit to Local Authority £67 6 8

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

For patients booking at Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Monday, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Ante-natal Clinic

Friday, 3 p.m. onwards—Post-natal Clinic

For patients booking at other Lying-in Institutions, or remaining at home for confinement:—

School Clinic Premises, Commercial Street, Morley—

*Wednesday evening—6 p.m.

No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley—

*First and third Thursday in each month—6 p.m.

Wesleyan Schoolroom, Drighlington—

*Second and fourth Thursday in each month—6 p.m.

Methodist Schoolroom, The Falls, East Ardsley—

*Second and Fourth Tuesday in each month—5-30 p.m.

Gildersome Council Offices:—

*First and Third Tuesday in each month—6 p.m.

* Combined Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.

Attendances at the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics in 1947 are shown below:—

A.—Ante-natal Clinics:—

Morley Hall Ante-natal Clinic—

First attendances during 1947	250
Total attendances	1974
Average attendance per session	39

Morley District Ante-natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended	174
Total attendances	621
Average attendance per session	13

West Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended	40
Total attendances	145
Average attendance per session.....	6

East Ardsley Ante-natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended	51
Total attendances	174
Average attendance per session	8

Gildersome Ante-natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended	19
Total attendances	75
Average attendance per session	3

Drighlington Ante-natal Clinic—

Total No. of women who attended	32
Total attendances	102
Average attendance per session	6

All Ante-natal Clinics—

Total attending in 1947	566
Total attendances	3091
Average attendance per session	16

Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number of women attending the Clinics during 1947 62%

B—Post-natal Clinics:—

All Post-natal Clinics:—

Patients attended	32
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Arrangements have been made for Specialist Consultations, either by arranging a session at the Leeds Maternity Hospital, or by individual appointments with Specialists.

During 1947, 22 consultations were arranged.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Morley Central Clinic, Commercial Street, Morley.

No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley.

The Methodist Chapel Schoolroom, East Ardsley.

The Wesleyan Chapel Schoolroom, King St., Drighlington.

The Council Offices, The Green, Gildersome.

Consultant Eye Clinic—Morley Central Clinic.

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon—

Mr. John Benson, F.R.C.S.

Consultant Aural Clinic—Morley Central Clinic.

Consultant Aural Surgeon—

Mr. John E. Otty, F.R.C.S., Edin.

Dental Clinic—This Clinic is established at the Morley Central Clinic premises.

Summary of Clinic attendances, 1947 :—

Morley Central Clinic	12421
East Ardsley Clinic	153
West Ardsley Clinic.....	19
Gildersome Clinic	92
Drighlington Clinic	238
Total	<u>12923</u>

All clinics are available to school-age children and to under-school-age children.

Tuberculosis Dispensary	} See previous Annual Reports.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	
Isolation Hospital	
Maternity Homes and Hospitals	
General Hospitals	

MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES

Lying-in Accommodation—

This Local Authority has one Maternity Institution, the Morley Hall Maternity Home.

This Institution is provided for normal Midwifery and the accommodation includes ten Lying-in beds and one isolation bed. Additionally, there is a labour ward with two beds and a labour theatre where major operative work can be undertaken when this is necessary and in an emergency.

The accommodation of 10 beds is the accepted provision for some 200 patients per year and the accommodation has been fully booked and used in the year under review.

No special provision is made for ante-natal lying-in, but patients requiring this are admitted if accommodation ordinarily reserved for lying-in is available, although this is unusual now with the increasing demand for beds.

The Staffing position at Morley Hall has been a difficult problem during 1947 in common with the smaller institutions elsewhere, and the difficulty has probably been most acute in this non-training type of institution. In spite of these difficulties, however, it has been possible to continue the service provided by the Home and no booked case up to the extent of the available accommodation has been refused acceptance when applying for admission.

The statistics relating to Morley Hall, 1947, are given in a statement later in the Report.

Other Institutional beds, available for maternity cases from Morley, are available at the County General Hospital, Staincliffe. Eight bookings of normal cases per month are accepted (96 for the complete year) and additionally cases requiring special hospital treatment (medical and surgical) are accepted as emergency cases, over and above the 96 referred to.

A few bookings have been effected elsewhere, including some bookings at the Manygates Maternity Institution, Wakefield.

The provision for presumed normal cases is not sufficient now for the demand on beds. This position has been reviewed by the Council and a selection of patients for the available accommodation is made on a basis of need.

Preference in selection is given to patients requiring accommodation for medical or surgical reasons, for primiparæ, and for patients whose home circumstances are considered prejudicial to the patient.

Abnormal and emergency midwifery patients are admitted to Leeds Maternity Hospital, to the County General Hospital, Staincliffe, and to the St. James's Hospital, Leeds.

The accommodation available for these patients has been sufficient to meet the local demand.

In all the provisions referred to, the cost has been accepted in the first place by the Local Authority, subject to recovery from the patients with financial help in necessitous cases.

Annual statistics relating to Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

- (1) Name and address of Institution—Morley Hall Maternity Home, Morley.
- (2) Number of Lying-in Beds—10 Lying-in; 1 Isolation bed.
- (3) Number of Ante-Natal Beds?—Non specially provided.
Accommodation used when available, including Isolation.
- (4) Number of maternity cases admitted during 1947—254.
- (5) Number of women treated in 1947 in the beds shown under item (3) above—None.
- (6) Average duration of stay in Institution (patients shown in item (4)—11 days.

(7) Number of cases delivered by—	
(a) Midwives	242
(b) Doctors	10
(8) Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by midwife—92.	
(9) Number of cases notified as—	
(a) Puerperal Fever	0
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	2
(10) Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum	0
(11) Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0
(12) Number of cases of slight inflammation of the eyes	0
(13) Number of maternal deaths	0
(14) Number of infant deaths—	
(a) Still-born	3
(b) Within ten days of birth	2
	—
Total infant deaths	5
	—
(15) Number of cases attended by Consultant—	
(a) Infants	0
(b) Mothers	4
(16) Number of major operations undertaken—	
(a) By Consulting Surgeons	0
(17) Number of minor operations undertaken—	
(a) By Consulting Surgeon.....	4
(b) By Medical Practitioners	8

Admissions to Morley Hall in past 7 years—

1940	203 cases
1941	211 „
1942	239 „
1943	229 „
1944	281 „
1945	236 „
1946	284 „
1947	254 „

The distribution of admissions throughout the year is shown as follows:—

	Admissions.	Provided Bed-days.	Actual Bed-days.
January	28	310	318
February	8	280	129
March	15	310	136
April	24	300	249
May	22	310	300
June	22	300	277
July	26	310	264
August	16	310	195
September	25	300	268
October	22	310	243
November	25	300	286
December	21	310	220

Other Lying-in Accommodation, 1947:—

Statement of patients admitted to Lying-in Institutions under arrangements made by the Local Authority, 1947:—

Leeds Maternity Hospital—

Emergency cases admitted	9
Booked cases admitted	13
Ante-natal cases admitted	3
	—
Total	25
	—

West Ridng County Hospital, Staincliffe—

Emergency cases admitted	52
Booked cases admitted	101
Ante-natal cases admitted	18
	<hr/>
Total	171
	<hr/>

Morley Hall Maternity Home—

Emergency cases admitted	0
Booked cases admitted	254
Ante-natal cases admitted	0
	<hr/>
Total	254
	<hr/>

Wakefield County General Hospital—

Emergency cases admitted	11
Booked cases admitted	6
	<hr/>
Total	17
	<hr/>

Manygates Hospital, Wakefield—

Emergency cases admitted	1
Booked cases admitted	20
Ante-natal cases admitted	1
	<hr/>
Total	22
	<hr/>

St. James's Hospital, Leeds—

Emergency cases admitted.....	3
Booked cases admitted	3
	<hr/>
Total	6
	<hr/>

Summary of all Lying-in Institutions—

Emergency cases admitted	76
Booked cases admitted	397
Ante-natal cases admitted	22
	<hr/>
Total	495
	<hr/>

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The District Midwifery Service in Morley is provided by the West Riding County Council, certain of the local administration of this Service being carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of Morley.

Six District Midwives have been appointed here and this provision is sufficient for the needs of the District.

Not one of the District Midwives has a motor car for use in her practice. This has been a difficulty in some cases owing to the shortage of private hire cars available during the night period, but the position with private hire is improving now.

MATERNITY—SERVICES OF CONSULTANTS
AND SURGEONS

The Services of a Consultant or Surgeon in Midwifery are available to any patient, either at the lying-in Institutions or in the patients' own homes. The cost of this service is borne entirely by the Local Authority.

A similar provision has been made for other special services required by patients such as X-ray Examinations.

The use to which this service has been put in 1947 and the cost to the Local Authority is here shown:—

Number of patients referred to the Consulting Surgeon (including Morley Hall and District cases but excluding patients in Leeds Maternity Hospital and Staincliffe Hospital, Dewsbury.....	22
Consultations	15
Minor Operations	5
Major Operations	0
X-ray Examinations	3

Total cost of Specialist Services, 1947—£99-15-0.

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

There has been no change in this Scheme and in the operation of this Service from the descriptions given in previous Annual Reports.

It might be commented that sufficient advantage is not taken of the assistance provided.

20 patients only were referred to the Dental Surgeons for treatment during the year. This should not be taken to indicate that 20 only of the patients coming under ante-natal supervision required this treatment, but rather that 20 only of these patients were willing to accept treatment and in consequence, were referred to the Dental Surgeons.

There is a widespread prejudice against having any dental treatment other than the immediate treatment of some urgent condition, in pregnancy and particularly in the later months of pregnancy. In other cases, even with the financial assistance offered by the Local Authority, patients are often unwilling to meet their own proportion of the costs as assessed by the Council's benefit scales. There is still a considerable amount of personal prejudice against conservative treatment; this is very difficult to understand, particularly as it applies to the population at large and not to maternity patients in particular.

Objections are quite common, even from younger married women who have had the benefit of conservative treatment in

their school days from the School Dental Service and in whom it might be thought the educational value of this early dental treatment would persist. After leaving school, however, routine supervision and inspection finishes and in the following years the value of the earlier education is, in many cases, rapidly lost

Statement of Dental Treatment, 1947 :—

Number of Expectant and Nursing Mothers referred to the Dental Surgeon by the Medical Officer	20
Number of patients found to require treatment	20
Number of patients whose dental treatment was completed in 1947 (including patients referred in previous years)	11
(a) Fillings (individual teeth)	1
(b) Extractions (individual teeth)	44
(c) Administrations of general anæsthetics	9
(d) Number of patients supplied with dentures	3
Estimated cost of Dental Treatment	£24 17s. 6d.
Estimated recovery from patients	£16 6s. 0d.
Estimated net cost	£8 11s. 6d.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1947. One case was notified from Morley Hall Maternity Home and this patient was admitted for isolation and treatment to the St. James's Hospital, Leeds.

One case was notified from District practice and this patient was admitted to the County Hospital, Staincliffe.

Both patients recovered after treatment in these Institutions.

No death from Puerperal infection was recorded in 1947.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

One maternal death is recorded. The patient was treated in the County Hospital, Staincliffe.

The maternal death rate for 1,000 (live and still) births is 1.07.

HOME HELPS--DOMICILIARY SERVICE

A Home Help was provided in 9 cases only during the year. The scheme for the provision of Home Helps in maternity cases and also in cases of general sickness has been in operation for many years.

The scheme shows no inclination of developing. Requests for Home Helps are very much fewer than were anticipated, but at the same time, great reluctance is shown by women in this District to offer their services as Home Helps and it has been difficult at times to supply a Home Help even for the very few patients who have asked for this Service.

Recently this difficulty has been less acute because a whole-time appointment has been made, and as a part only of the Home Help's available time has been given to this Service, she has been alternatively employed in other work in the Welfare Service.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

Provided for Maternity cases remaining at home.

Cost per single pack—9s. 1d.

Statement for 1947 :—

Outfits issued free	14		
Outfits issued at cost price	257		
Total.....	271		
Total cost of Outfits provided	£102	10s.	1d.
Costs charged to patients.....	£98	2s.	0d.
Net cost to Local Authority	£4	8s.	1d.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

This has been referred to in various Annual Reports. Adequate provision is made for Institutional Lying-in for midwifery and for these patients when they require special treatment, surgical or medical. Apart from this, no provision is made for mothers and no assistance has been given to enable mothers to have the benefit of Convalescent or even Pre-Convalescent Treatment.

On the other hand, provision is made by the Local Authority for placing certain children in Orthopædic and other Institutions and assistance is given for Convalescent and other treatment.

With regard to school-children, a voluntary fund has enabled a large number of these children of school age to have the benefit of a stay in a Convalescent Home, usually at the seaside, for periods generally of some three weeks.

HEALTH VISITORS

Summary of Health Visitors' work, Home Visits, 1947 :—

(1) To expectant mothers :—

(a) First Visits	321
(b) Total Visits	557

(2) To children under 1 year of age :—

(a) First Visits	749
(b) Total Visits	2147

(3) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years :—

(a) Total Visits	2302
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Total all Visits	5006
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We have again to report that the full staff of Health Visitors has not been maintained during the year.

The Health Visitors hold Joint Appointments as School Nurses and the full complement for Morley is five. Three only have been employed.

In their work, the nurses have a number of fixed weekly sessions which include attendance at School Clinics, at Welfare Centres and at Pre and Post-natal Clinics.

With a reduced staff, the attendance of the nurses at the Clinics has to be maintained and the duties which have to be cut down are in relation to home visiting, chiefly to infants; this is seen in the statement of Health Visitors' work which is drawn up in relation to their home visiting only.

The position is an extremely unfortunate one. The Health Visitors should make contact in the home with the expectant mother, later she should visit the home regularly after baby is born and encourage the mother to take advantage of the services which are available to her for the infant and also let the mothers have the benefit of her skilled advice. This is the only touch we have with certain mothers and infants and it is a matter of very serious concern that sufficient attention is not at present being given to the work.

Unfortunately, there is no indication at present that more Health Visitors will be available in the foreseeable future.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

This work, which is a statutory obligation, has again been carried out through supervisory visits of inspection by the Health Visitors, all of whom have been designated as Child Protection Visitors.

Additionally, a large number of adoptions have been arranged or supervised through the Department, and the essential part of this work, that is, the routine supervision in the homes and the inspections necessary before report can be prepared, has fallen on the Health Visitors.

The figures in respect of Child Life Protection in Morley have been as follows:—

- (a) Number of persons on Register, receiving children for reward, end of 1947 3
- (b) 1—No. of children registered under the Act..... 3
 2—No. of children registered under the Act in respect of whom action was taken 0
- (c) Child Life Protection Visitors (Health Visitors) 4

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supplied to this District is the rainfall on high moorland, collected to impounding reservoirs, treated and piped to service reservoirs in the town.

The water is characteristic of rainfall so collected. There is a marked content of peaty material which is largely removed by precipitation and filtration, this process improving the appearance of the natural water which has a dark tint.

The natural water is mildly acid but sufficiently so to have plumbo-solvency qualities and this is corrected by the addition of lime.

At the points of the service reservoirs the water is treated with chlorine and ammonia and to an extent sufficient to ensure a residual chlorine content at each service tap, providing the period of holding in the final service pipe is not longer than is normal in domestic circumstances.

At the beginning of 1947 there were 7 domestic premises only (houses) without mains water supplies. Samples were taken from the water supplies of each one of these premises in 1947. In two cases, the supplies were reported on as very unsatisfactory and as a result of notices, mains water was made available to both these houses.

In the remaining five cases, the reports were better and so far these remain with the alternative supplies.

The pH. value of the mains water (safeguard of plumbosolvency) is recorded daily in the Health Department. A similar examination is made in the Water Department.

The samples submitted to the Laboratory for lead content were reported as satisfactory.

Routine sampling and examination of the samples has been carried out as in previous years. Most samples have been examined by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder, of Halifax (237 in 1947). 209 samples were subjected to bacteriological examination and 48 to chemical examination.

Reports on the bacteriological examinations showed that four samples contained 1 B.Coli per 100 ml. and two contained 2 B.Coli per 100 ml.

Additionally, 54 samples of mains water taken by Sanitary Inspectors were examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield. Reports on every case were satisfactory.

Two further examples were examined for plumbosolvency which were found to be not excessive.

Three samples of well water were examined and reports in each case were satisfactory.

Below are printed reports on the Chemical and Bacteriological examinations of a sample of mains water and this report is printed as a typical report received.

H. T. LEA AND MALLINDER

The Borough Laboratory,
Halifax.

W/B 133

REPORT on the Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of one sample of Water received on the 14th August, 1947.
Sample marked: "Victoria Reservoir, Engineers Office."

Chemical Analysis:—

Total Solids	9.00	pts.	per	100,000
Mineral Matter	7.40		„	„
Chlorine	1.3		„	„
Free Ammonia	0.0060		„	„
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil			
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.009		„	„
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil			
Nitric Nitrogen	0.032		„	„
Temporary Hardness	0.8 degrees			
Total Hardness	4.2 degrees			
Permanent Hardness	3.4 degrees			
Lead Present	Nil			
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	Nil			
Free Chlorine	0.07	pts.	per	million
pH. Value	7.1			
Appearance	Clear and Colourless			

Bacteriological Examination.

Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing
on Agar at 22°C.—3 days 6

Total No. of Micro-organisms per ml. growing
on Agar at 37°C.—2 days Nil

Presumptive B. Coli Nil per 100 ml

The condition of the Water is highly satisfactory.

R. MALLINDER,

22nd August, 1948.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Extensions during 1947 :—

Smithy Lane, West Ardsley.

Improvement of existing sewers: Westerton Road, West Ardsley. Districts requiring sewerage :—

- (1) Gelderd Road
- (2) Tingley Common
- (3) Old Lane, East Ardsley
- (4) Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley
- (5) Drighlington (to provide for certain conversions)
- (6) Moorhead, Gildersome.

Sewage Disposal—

Extensions, 1947—None.

Adequacy of Present Sewage Disposal Works :—

The second instalment of the scheme for the improvement of the main Dewsbury Road Works is now ready for submission to the Ministry of Health.

Complaints from West Riding Rivers Board :—

Some complaints have been received but these have mainly applied to the Dewsbury Road Works, a scheme for the improvement of which is mentioned above.

Pollution of Rivers and Streams from domestic drainage :—

Pollution occurs from drainage from the following groups of houses :—

Gelderd Road, Morley

Cockersdale, Drighlington

Benton Brook, Drighlington

This nuisance is proposed to be dealt with when circumstances permit, by the demolition of the houses which are generally unfit by present accepted standards.

Closet Accommodation, 1947:—

No. of water closets.....	12,435
No. of waste water closets	20
No. of privies	253
No. of pail or tub closets	16
No. of new water closets in old build- ings provided in 1947	0
No. of new water closets in new build- ings provided in 1947	258

The number of privy middens have been reduced from 277 to 253 since the last Annual Report.

As recorded earlier, most of the 253 privies remaining are in the Drighlington area, and but for the difficult circumstances of recent years, the majority of these would have been dealt with.

Attention continues to be given to the conversion of those privy middens and it is gratifying to report that the rate of conversion increases each year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1947, are given below:—

Total weight of refuse collected	18,352 tons.
Total weight of refuse tipped	18,352 tons.
Total cost of collection and disposal	£11,333
Income from disposal of salvage, etc.	£1,657
	<hr/>
Net Cost ...	£9,676
	<hr/>

SALVAGE

Salvage of waste materials is the responsibility of the Department and all reasonable efforts are made to ensure a satisfactory and efficient collection.

The value of salvage collected and disposed of in 1947 was £1,636 4s. 3d., as compared with £1,734 18s. 6d. in 1946. This

decrease is accounted for entirely by a reduction in the receipts for kitchen waste from £524 10s. 2d. to £408 10s. 1d.

To some extent this falling off in the sale of kitchen waste is a result of the hot summer of 1947 when for some weeks the material soured so quickly as to be unfit for transmission to the concentrator plant at Leeds and had to be disposed of by tipping. But perhaps more important than this is the fact that in a district like Morley, with so many pig and poultry keepers, there is a tendency for the housewives' kitchen waste to be handed to a nearby pig-keeper and although persons collecting kitchen waste are required to have a licence from the Ministry of Agriculture, there is reason to believe that there is considerable activity by unlicensed collectors.

The amount received from waste paper showed a further welcome increase. During the last six months of the year the amount collected was the highest for any six months since 1943.

The cost of collection and disposal of salvage is not shown although in this connection it may be said that waste paper is the only material which shows an actual profit.

The total value of material salvaged during the year ended 31st December, 1947, was made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	1125	10	8
Kitchen Waste	408	10	1
Bones	2	2	9
Rags, etc.	62	9	2
String	4	8	6
Glass	33	3	1
	<hr/>		
	£1636	4	3
	<hr/>		

Summary of Nuisances dealt with during 1947:—

	Found	Abated
Insufficient Refuse Accommodation	213	209
Accumulation of Refuse	7	6
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	1	—
Defective Water Closets	144	145
Dirty Water Closets	22	11
Insanitary Privy Middens	11	10
Offensive Smells	2	1
Defective Drains	10	12
Choked Drains and Gulleys	168	160
Defective Sink waste pipes	30	28
Defective eaves gutters	88	70
Disused buildings	2	—
House dilapidation	331	191
Dangerous walls	1	—
Dampness	126	53
Defective roofs	121	79
Insanitary sinks	45	36
Obstructed watercourse	—	2
Insufficient Water Supply	3	5
Defective water pipes	46	42
Accumulations of water	8	12
Lack of cooking facilities.....	1	—
Defective gas pipes	1	1
Dirty or verminous houses	6	4
Offensive accumulations	2	3
Verminous infestations	27	31
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	12	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1428	1119
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number of visits made in connection with the above nuisances—3,459.

Statutory notices served 72

Informal notices served 1428

1,017 Informal notices and 72 Statutory notices were complied with.

The number of nuisances recorded and dealt with again shows an increase over the previous year.

Figures for the past three years are:—

1947	1428
1946	811
1945	450

This increase is largely a direct reflection of the policy which has been adopted throughout the country for some years, of restricting house repair work. We are now reaching the stage when many minor repairs, postponed for some years, are becoming major repairs.

The difficulties and delays which property owners have experienced in getting repairs done either because of shortage of materials or of labour have also tended to bring more complaints from tenants to the department.

It is pleasing to record that in spite of building licensing restrictions there has been no occasion when it has not been possible to obtain a building licence for the carrying out of repairs required by the department.

SHOP ACTS, 1934

Total inspections 166

Informal action was taken in respect of the following contraventions:—

Absence of Sanitary accommodation	3
Lack of water supply	2
Absence of washing facilities	1
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	2
Absence of heating to shops	1
	—
	9
	—

There have been increases both in the number of inspections made and in the number of unsatisfactory conditions dealt with.

SWIMMING BATHS

Eight bath water samples were examined in 1947. Of these, 6 samples were reported on as satisfactory. 2 samples contained B.Coli. In each case it was ascertained that the water was deficient in chlorine content, when the samples were taken.

Specimen Sample.

Report on the examination of:—

Water collected from 2nd class Bath of Public Baths,
Morley.

Public supply. Received on the 21st August, 1947, from
the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Windsor House, Morley.

Presumptive B.Coli.

None in 100 ml. of water.

Chemical examination.

p.H value—7.0.

No free chlorine in 1,000,000 parts of water.

J. C. COLBECK,

26th August, 1947.

Two public baths. Bath waters are subject to continuous filtration and chlorination (chlorine and ammonia).

During the summer when poliomyelitis was prevalent the Ministry of Health advised that the chlorine content of water should be increased and that special steps be taken for the sterilisation of towels, costumes, etc., after use. These special precautions were adopted.

ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS

1. (a) Number of Council Houses found to be infested
with bed bugs 0
- (b) Number of Council Houses disinfested 0
- (c) Number of other houses found to be infested with
bed-bugs 24
- (d) Number of other houses disinfected 24

2. Method employed for bed-bug disinfection :—
Fumigation with H.C.N.
3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.
 - (a) Clearance removal :—
Van fumigation with H.C.N. supplemented where necessary by Steam Sterilization.
 - (b) Other lettings of Council houses :—
As in 3 (a) above, if evidence is found of bed-bug infestation.
4. H.C.N. Disinfestation—carried out by Contractor.
Steam Sterilization—carried out by local authority.
5. Supervision of Council Houses :—
 - (a) Health Dept., Sanitary Inspectors.
 - (b) Housing Dept., Housing Director
Housing Visitor (woman).

RODENT CONTROL

The Health Department employs one whole-time rodent operative.

The requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture have been carried out as previously.

During the year a special scheme for rodent destruction was organised and operated in the Borough.

The scheme provides not only for the carrying out of treatments on receipt of complaints but also for a routine search for infestations and their treatment when found.

The whole area has been divided up into small zones each of which is inspected in turn. After the inspection of a zone, all infestations found are treated at the same time in an effort to prevent the driving of rats from one place to another.

In addition to the inspection and treatment of these zones, all places of special risk such as refuse tips, sewers, sewage works, etc., receive special treatment at regular intervals.

During 1947, some 196 separate infestations were dealt with and it is estimated that more than 3,500 rats have been killed.

HOUSING

Table D, included here, gives a summary of the Housing work carried out in 1947 :—

TABLE D.—HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year :—	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	792
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1086
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses, (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	792
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1086
(3)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	792
	(b) Number found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	792
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
	No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	504
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
	A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	0
	(a) By owners	0
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	22
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	22
(a) by owners	13
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	9

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	0
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(3) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(4) No. of undertakings to close accepted	6

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Unhealthy Areas.

Housing Acts, Clearance, Postponement of operation.

5. Number of new houses erected during 1947:—

(a) By the Local Authority	225
(b) By private enterprise	33

6. Housing conditions

(1) Total number of houses in the district	13140
(2) Number of working-class houses included in above	11270

7. Town Planning.

(1) Is the Council a member of any Regional Town Planning Committee. If so, which?

Batley and District Joint Town Planning Committee.

(2) Is a Town Planning Scheme in force for

(a) The whole of the District—Yes.

(b) Part of the District—Yes.

If so, give particulars of scheme.

Applies to part of the District only.

(3) Have Council during 1947 passed a Resolution deciding to prepare a Town Planning Scheme?

If so, does it relate to:—

(a) Whole District—No.

(b) Part of District—No.

8. Name and address of Officer designated to make inspections under the Housing Consolidated Regulations:—

Frederick G. E. Hill, Medical Officer of Health,
Morley.

9. Has any action been taken to improve the housing conditions of tuberculous families in your District either by way of building new or special houses or the granting of special facilities for such families to be rehoused? If so, please state action taken.

Yes, all Council Houses are let on a points letting scheme and cases of tuberculosis with open lesions receive a generous allowance of points and priority.

10. HOUSING ACT, 1936—Part IV.—OVERCROWDING.

No definite estimate of the overcrowding position can be given. It is certain that the position has been aggravated in recent months and many cases of serious overcrowding are recorded.

These cases are given special consideration in the lettings of available houses.

11. The continued postponement of Slum Clearance Work is tending to produce some very difficult conditions in certain cases. There are more than 300 houses which were included in Clearance Areas in 1939, the confirmation of the orders in respect of these being held up by the outbreak of the war.

Although efforts have been made to maintain these dwellings in some state of fitness for habitation, there is no doubt that they have deteriorated in the past eight years.

(Signed) FREDERICK G. E. HILL,

Medical Officer of Health

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Statement prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES

Visits of Inspection to Cowsheds	180
Visits of Inspection to Milk Dealers.....	16
Visits of Inspection to Dairies	175
	<hr/>
Total	371
	<hr/>

Legal proceedings taken—one.

Formal action taken—none.

Informal action taken—75 cases.

MILK SAMPLING

Bacteriological Examination

	No. of Samples Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	70	64	6
Accredited	32	24	8
Untreated	82	63	19
Tuberculin tested	26	21	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	210	172	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

183 of the above samples were taken by Inspectors of this Department, and 27 by Inspectors of the Health Department of the West Riding County Council.

Adulterated.

60 samples of milk were taken during 1947 for the detection of adulterations. In all these cases the samples were found to be genuine.

Summary of Milk Dealers on Register:—

Cowkeepers	49
Wholesale Dealers	23
Retail Dealers	87
Licensed Producers of "Accredited Milk"	11
Licensed Producers of "Tuberculin Tested Milk"	0
Licensed Producers of Pasteurised Milk	1

The number of unsatisfactory milk samples shows that there is still room for much improvement in methods of milk production.

There are still a number of cowsheds, mainly in the outer areas, where structural conditions are not satisfactory and difficulties with building materials and labour have tended to slow down the work of improving these.

Whilst good buildings and modern equipment are important factors in clean milk production, by far the most important thing is the practising of good clean methods by the farmer. With careful attention to points such as the cleanliness of the udders and flanks of cows, the proper sterilization of the milking pails and other equipment and the cleanliness of the milker's hands there is no reason why clean milk should not be produced in old-fashioned buildings. On the other hand, if these points are neglected, however good the buildings are, the milk produced will not be clean. In this latter connection it is disappointing to note that 25% of all samples from Accredited farms were unsatisfactory and yet the existence of modern buildings and equipment are the chief condition for the granting of a licence.

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered : —

For the manufacture of ice-cream	9
For the sale of ice-cream	34
No. of samples taken	62
No. of these reported as satisfactory	51
No. of these reported as unsatisfactory	11

The coming into force of the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations has enabled us to enforce a more detailed control of the methods of manufacture and it is gratifying to report that it has resulted in a number of manufacturers installing modern hygienic equipment.

Sampling results for the year show a marked improvement over those of 1946.

Difficulty continues to be experienced with street vendors whose methods often leave room for considerable improvement.

MEAT INSPECTION

Slaughtering in the Borough was discontinued in 1945. Routine inspections were made of meat from the Ministry of Food's Regional Slaughterhouse at the Butchers' Allocation Centre before distribution to the retailers as in recent years.

The quantity of meat inspected was:—

Quarters of Beef	533
Sheep and Lambs	781

In connection with the above, informal action was taken as stated below:—

Meat condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Beef—Miscellaneous	1272 lbs.
Hindquarters	4 lbs.
Forequarters	3 lbs.
Mutton	116 lbs.

Inspections were made of 119 carcasses of Pork slaughtered under the Ministry of Food's scheme for the slaughter of cottagers' pigs. In this connection informal action was taken in respect of 5 cases.

INSPECTION OF FOOD

Preparation and Sale, 1947:—

Inspections—

Ice Cream Premises	213
Fried Fish Shops.....	225
Bakehouses	202
Meat Shops and Stalls	151
Other Food Preparing Premises	460
Total	1251

Informal action was taken in 175 cases.

Summary of Food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption :—

Chopped Ham	19 tins
Stewed Steak	9 tins
Steak and Kidney	6 tins
Irish Stew	4 tins
Pork Luncheon Meat	8 tins
Meat and Vegetables	6 tins
Tinned Bacon	1 tin
Sausages	7 tins
Corn Beef (tinned)	48½ lbs.
Tongue (tinned)	6 lbs.
Bacon and Ham	41 lbs.
Beef	345 lbs.
Tinned Soup	71 tins
Tinned Salmon	16 tins
Tinned Fish	45 tins
Fish (wet)	7 stones
Sausage Rusk	1 cwt.
Dried Eggs	2 tins
Eggs	180
Dried Milk	17 packets
Tinned Milk	175 tins
Mixed Vegetables	7 tins
Tomatoes	1 tin
Beans	40 tins
Peas	43 tins
Dried Fruit	100 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	23 tins
Butter	26 lbs.
Jam	12 tins
Pickles	7 jars
Fruit Juice	2 bottles
Drinking Chocolate	6 lbs.
Sweets	54¼ lbs.
Breakfast Cereals	24 packets

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

During the year two cans of meat were submitted for bacteriological examination as part of the investigation of an alleged case of food poisoning. Both samples were satisfactory.

GENERAL

The hygiene of food and food premises is a matter which is becoming more important year by year as a result of an increasing awareness amongst the general public of the need for improvements. This is greatly welcomed by the Department as it is certain to lead to more co-operation from the public and to a greater appreciation of the work done by the officers of the local authority.

The problem may be said to be two-fold. Firstly, there is the need for better structural conditions in food premises and secondly, the need for greater attention being given to cleanliness by those employed in the trade in respect of themselves, their clothing, habits and their premises.

During 1947 a start was made through a large scale campaign to improve the general standard of food hygiene. Structural improvements were obtained in a number of cases. An advisory code of practice was drawn up for each branch of the food trade and these have been fully circulated. In preparing these, special attention was given to warning against the faults most commonly seen on inspections. The work is still continuing very actively and will be further reported upon in future Annual Reports.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications of "Notifiable Infectious Diseases," 1947 :—

Scarlet Fever	46
Diphtheria	2
Pneumonia	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	2
Erysipelas	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases)	18
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (new cases)	5
Whooping Cough	53
Measles	416
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Dysentery	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	7

Total 581

Notifications of "Notifiable Infectious Diseases" included in preceding table occurring in school-children :—

Scarlet Fever	38
Diphtheria	2
Pneumonia	5
Measles	135
Whooping Cough	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1

Total 191

School attendance—Infectious Diseases.

Measles has been the only infectious disease with any prevalence in 1947 and administrative action in the schools has been confined to action in individual cases, that is, the exclusion of individual cases and contacts.

No class or department closure has been advised or necessary and no low attendance certificate has been issued during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified in 1947 was rather higher than the number notified in 1946, 574 as compared with 267.

The increase is due to the large number of cases of measles notified in 1947, 417 as compared with 8 in 1946.

Scarlet Fever was rather more prevalent, 46 cases notified as compared with 29 in the previous year.

Diphtheria showed 2 notifications only as compared with 11 in 1946.

53 cases of Whooping Cough were notified as compared with 130 cases in 1946.

One death was recorded as due to Measles and one death as due to Whooping Cough.

No death was recorded as due to Scarlet Fever or to Diphtheria.

Whilst in recent years the type of Scarlet Fever has in general been mild and the incidence comparatively low, fewer cases of this disease are now admitted to the Isolation Hospitals.

Diphtheria, however, shows a steady fall over a number of recent years, and it seems probable that this happy position will be maintained if the response of parents to the facilities offered for diphtheria immunization remains as it is or improves. This is the position which obtains generally throughout the country.

Reference is made to the outbreak of infantile paralysis or acute poliomyelitis in 1947.

Seven cases were reported in Morley. Nine cases were reported as being cases of Infantile Paralysis or suspected cases, but of these seven only were confirmed.

Four cases were in males aged 7, 5 and 2 years, and one year 3 months respectively. Three cases were in females aged 5 and 4 years and 1 year 3 months respectively.

The first case was notified with date of onset—19-6-47. Other cases showed dates of onset—17-7-47, 14-7-47, 26-7-47, 31-7-47, 1-8-47, and the final cases 13-10-47.

No further case has been reported up to the date of writing of this Report.

Three of the cases were of under-school-age children and the remaining four attended four different infant school departments.

In no case was the source of infection ascertained or suspected from the detailed inquiries carried out.

All cases were removed to Hospital, some being actually in Hospital under observation when the nature of the illness was ascertained. During convalescence and later, all of the cases came under the supervision of an Orthopædic Surgeon, either in a clinic or hospital special centre where treatment was indicated.

All cases were mild or mildly severe and no death was recorded.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

Bruntcliffe Lane Isolation Hospital Returns, 1947:—

	Erysipelas	German Measles	Scarlet Fever	Total
Admissions	1	1	16	18
Deaths	0	0	0	0

Oakwell Isolation Hospital Returns, 1947:—

	Acute Poliomyelitis	Scarlet Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Diphtheria	Total
Admissions	3	2	1	1	7
Deaths	0	0	0	0	0

Carr Gate Isolation Hospital Returns, 1947:—

	Acute Poliomyelitis	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Total
Admissions	1	22	1	24
Deaths	0	0	0	0

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis), 1947:—

	Total cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	46	40	0
Diphtheria	2	2	0
Enteric Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	0
Pneumonia	18	5	11
Erysipelas	9	1	0
Ophthalmia			
Neonatorum	3	2	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	0
Whooping Cough	53	0	1
Measles	417	0	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	7	7	0
Dysentery	1	1	0

Age Group Incidence and Analysis of Notifiable Diseases.

(See separate table).

AGE GROUP INCIDENCE AND ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	7	6	14	11	3	3	2	0	0	46
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	9
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	0	0	2	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis—													55
Pulmonary ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	6	4	0	0	18
Non-pulmonary ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	5
Whooping Cough ...	10	8	3	8	16	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	53
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Measles ...	16	41	64	75	87	132	0	0	0	1	0	0	416
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Totals	31	52	68	90	112	161	18	11	14	12	6	6	581

CANCER

Total Deaths—Males 36, Females 46; Total 82.

	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
No. of Deaths ...	82	79	70	75	70	81	71

Analysis of 82 Deaths shown in:—

Males		Females	
Digestive Tract and Associated Organs	18	Digestive Tract and Associated Organs	26
Genito-urinary system ...	5	Breast and Uterus	14
Other	13	Other	6
	—		—
	36		46
	—		—

Ages at death are shown in the following table:—

	Males	Females	Total
Age under 30 years	0	1	1
„ 30—39 years	1	1	2
„ 40—49 years	3	5	8
„ 50—59 years	5	4	9
„ 60—69 years	17	15	32
„ 70—79 years	8	17	25
„ 80—89 years	2	3	5

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1947:—

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1947:—

	Notifications	Deaths
Pulmonary	18	10
Non-Pulmonary	5	2
	—	—
	23	12
	—	—

Age Groups	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
25—35	2	2	0	0	3	2	0	0
35—45	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1
45—55	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
55—65	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	10	8	1	4	4	5	1	1

AGE GROUP MORTALITY.

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	11
Tuberculosis:—									
Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	0	9
Non-pulmonary	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Measles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	6	0	1	0	2	6	4	6	25

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Churwell Ward	E. & W. Ardsley Wards		Gilder- some Ward	Drigh- lington Ward	Total
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis									
Lethargica	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cerebro-Spinal									
Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis—									
Pulmonary ...	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	9
Non-pulmonary	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Pneumonia									
(All forms) ...	2	3	1	0	3	1	1	0	11
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	6	2	2	4	5	2	2	25
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
NOTIFIED	TREATED					
	At home.	In hospital				
3	1	2	3	0	0	0

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION

Estimated population of Morley for 1947—39,120.

BIRTHS

879 births were notified in 1947 under the Public Health Act, 1936, as compared with 756 in 1946.

Distribution of Notified Births in Wards:—

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Morley North	80	68	148
Morley Central	67	59	126
Morley South	70	71	141
Churwell	29	30	59
East Ardsley	70	50	120
West Ardsley	58	63	121
Drighlington	46	34	80
Gildersome	32	52	84
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	452	427	879
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the birth-rate gives 465 boys and 442 girls—a total of 907.

25 boys and 24 girls are recorded as illegitimate.

The corrected birth-rate figure is 23.2 per 1,000.

The corrected birth rate figure for 1946 was 19.2 per 1,000 and the figures for the past 5 years are:—

1942	16.10
1943	17.70
1944	19.70
1945	17.60
1946	19.20

The Registrar-General's returns show the following live birth-rates estimated on a population to the middle of 1947 :—

England and Wales	20.5
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	23.3
148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	22.2
London, Administrative County	22.7

DEATHS

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Morley North	45	43	88
Morley Central	33	47	80
Morley South	58	56	114
Churwell	11	16	27
East Ardsley	34	43	77
West Ardsley	30	25	55
Drighlington	22	27	49
Gildersome	20	26	46
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	253	283	530
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the death-rate gives 247 males and 289 females—a total of 536.

The corrected death-rate figure for 1947 is 13.7 per 1,000.

The corrected death-rate figure for 1946 was 14.1 per 1,000 and the figures for the past 5 years are :—

1942	14.50
1943	13.90
1944	14.50
1945	13.40
1946	14.10

The Registrar-General's returns show the following death-rates estimated on a population to the middle of 1947:—

England and Wales	12.0
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns	
(including London)	13.0
148 Smaller Towns (Resident population 25,000	
to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	11.9
London, Administrative County	12.8

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF PERSONS AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER.

[illegible]

Morley Municipal Borough, 1947 (civilians only):—

	Males	Females	Total
1. Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers ...	0	0	0
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	0	0	0
3. Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
4. Whooping Cough	0	1	1
5. Diphtheria	0	0	0
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	5	5	10
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2
8. Syphilitic Diseases	0	1	1
9. Influenza	1	1	2
10. Measles	0	1	1
11. Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio- encephalitis	0	0	0
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	0	1	1
13. Cancer of Body Cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F)	5	3	8
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	8	10	18
15. Cancer of Breast	0	10	10
16. Cancer of all other sites	23	23	46
17. Diabetes	2	3	5
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	22	42	64
19. Heart Disease	69	77	146
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	10	15	25
21. Bronchitis	26	10	36
22. Pneumonia	4	7	11
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2	3
24. Ulceration of Stomach or Duodenum	3	2	5
25. Diarrhœa under 2 years of age	0	6	6
26. Appendicitis	1	0	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	6	5	11
28. Nephritis	9	11	20
29. Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	0	0	0
30. Other Maternal Causes	0	1	1
31. Premature Birth	7	5	12
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases...	3	7	10
33. Suicide	2	1	3
34. Road Traffic Accidents	3	1	4
35. Other Violent Causes	7	7	14
36. All other causes	29	30	59
	<hr/> 247	<hr/> 289	<hr/> 536

	Males	Females	Total
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year	15	25	40
Legitimate	14	22	36
Illegitimate	1	3	4
Total Number of Live Births	465	442	907
Legitimate	440	418	858
Illegitimate	25	24	49
Total Number of Still Births	15	10	25
Legitimate	14	10	24
Illegitimate	1	0	1

Respiratory Disease—Deaths and Death-Rate:—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Deaths	62	62	45	53	50
Death-rate	1.71	1.70	1.24	1.38	1.28

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY
DISEASES IN 1947

	Males	Females
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	7
Bronchitis	26	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>

STATISTICS RELATING TO INFANTILE MORTALITY
AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year is 44.1 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rates for the past five years are shown as:—

1943	42.1	} per 1,000 live births.
1944	39.9	
1945	54.9	
1946	59.0	
1947	44.1	

COMPARATIVE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

England and Wales	41	} per 1,000 live births
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	47	
148 Smaller Towns	36	
London	37	

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF ALL INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR

	North Ward	Central Ward	South Ward	Churwell Ward	E. and W. Ardsley Wards		Drigh- lington Ward	Gilder- some Ward	Total
Premature Births and Congenital									
Defects	1	1	6	1	4	2	2	1	18
Diarrhoea	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	8
Violent Accident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other defined Conditions	4	3	0	1	2	3	0	0	13
	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>40</u>

CANCER

Table showing deaths and death-rates for the past 5 years:

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Deaths	72	75	70	79	82
Death-rate	1.99	2.07	1.93	2.06	2.10

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1947, for the
Borough of Morley in the County of West Riding of Yorkshire,
on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ...	168	27	0
Factories without mechanical power ...	7	2	0
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out- workers' premises)	0	0	0
Total	175	29	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	1	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature ..	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation ...	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors...	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences {	insufficient ...	3	1	0
	unsuitable or defective ...	33	17	0
	not separate	.		
	for sexes ...	1	0	0
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937) ...	1	0	1	0
Total	39	18	1	0

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES

(Section 108 of Act of 1901; Section 111 of Act of 1937)

NATURE OF WORK.						Instan- ces.	Notices served.	Prosecu- tions.
(1)						(2)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel—								
Making, etc.								
Cleaning and Washing								
Household Linen								
Lace, lace curtains and nets								
Curtains and furniture hangings								
Furniture and upholstery								
Electro-plate								
File making								
Brass and brass articles								
Fur pulling								
Cables and chains								
Anchors and Grapnels								
Cart Gear								
Locks, latches and keys								
Umbrellas, etc.								
Artificial flowers								
Nets, other than wire nets								
Tents								
Sacks								
Racquet and tennis balls								
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags								
Brush making								
Pea picking								
Feather sorting								
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.								
Stuffed toys								
Basket making								
Chocolates and sweetmeats								
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas								
stockings, etc.								
Textile weaving								
Lampshades								
Total								

none none none

FREDERICK G. E. HILL,

Medical Officer of Health.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1947.

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures). Based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- typhoid fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping- cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	20.5	0.50	12.0	0.00	0	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	5.8	41
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London ...	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	8.0	47
148 Smaller Towns	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	3.7	36
London	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	0	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	4.8	37
Morley	23.2	0.64	13.7	0.00	0	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	6.6	44

The natural mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :

	per 1,000 Total Births ...	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
England and Wales	0.26	0.91	1.17	
Morley	0.00	1.07	1.07	

TABLE C.

YEAR 1947

BOROUGH OF MORLEY SANITARY DISTRICT.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

Total No. of Inspections made in 1947, for Nuisance only 1415
 (Not including Housing Inspections)

Nuisances found in 1947...1428 Total needing abatement 1834

Nuisances in hand,
 end of 1946 406 Total abated during 1947 1119

Total1834 Outstanding at end of 1947 715

Notices served, Informal 1428 Complied with 1047

Notices served, Statutory... 72 Complied with 72

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings—None.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.	No. in District.	No. on Register	Total No. of Ins- pections made	General Conditions.	Legal Proceed- ings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses	0	0	0	—	0
Houses let in Lodgings	2	2	7	Unsatisfactory	0
Canal Boats	0	0	0	—	0
Knackers' Yards ...	0	0	0	—	0
Tents, Vans and Sheds	10	0	31	Only temporarily in district	0
<i>Offensive Trades :</i>					
Tripe Boilers	1	1	6	Satisfactory	0
Fat Melters	2	2			0
Gut Scrapers	1	1			0
Bone B ilers	1	1			0
Soap Boilers	1	1			0

Have the Council declared any other process to be offensive
 trades?—No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1947—

- (1) Smithy Lane, West Ardsley.

Details of any portion of district still requiring

- (a) Sewering—Gelderd Road, Tingley Common, Old Lane, Woodhouse Lane, Moorhead.
 (b) Improvement of defective Sewers—Westerton Road, West Ardsley.

No. of houses not connected to sewers—350 approx.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Particulars of any extensions made during 1947—None.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works?—2nd instalment of improvement scheme for main Dewsbury Rd. works now ready for submission to Ministry of Health.

Any complaints from West Riding Rivers' Board?—Mainly confined to Dewsbury Road Works.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of privies with open middens—26.

No. of pail or tub closets—16.

No. of privies with covered middens—227.

No. of water closets—12,435; No. of waste water closets—20.

No. of privies reconstructed during 1947 (a) as W.C.s—24

(b) others—0.

No. of closets, other than privies, reconstructed during 1947 as W.C.s—None.

No. of additional closets provided for old property in 1947 as—

(a) W.C.'s—0; (b) other—0.

No. of closets constructed in 1947 for new houses:—

(a) W.C.s—258. (b) Other—0.

No. of closets in district—12724.

Percentage of closets on water carriage system—97.9.

Any special action being taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, waste water closets and pails to W.C. system. If so, what?—The conversion of privies in the area is continuing as quickly as the labour and materials position will permit.

SCAVENGING

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district?
—Yes.

How is refuse disposed of? 1. Destruction—None. 2. Tipping—98%. 3. Farmers—2%.

If tipping is in operation, is it on the controlled system—Yes.

Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse—£11,333.

Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year—New controlled tip opened at Gildersome.

WATER SUPPLY

Source of supply—1. Morley Corporation Waterworks.
2. Halifax Corporation Waterworks.
3. Bradford Corporation Waterworks.

By whom distributed?—Morley Corporation.

No. of Dwelling houses on public supply—Practically all.

No. of dwelling houses not on public supply—4.

Total number of Dwelling houses in District—13263.

Any extension of supply during the year?—No.

Has supply been satisfactory?—Yes. In quality—Yes.
In quantity—Yes.

No. of examinations made during the year (a) chemical 48; Result—Good; (b) bacteriological—260. Result—8 showed B.Celi varying from 1.25 per 100 ml.

Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where?—No.

MILK SUPPLY

No. of Milk samples taken by officers of your authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—60.

No. found to be adulterated—0. No. of prosecutions—None.

No. of samples of ordinary Milk taken by Officers of local authority for

(a) Methylene blue test—82.

(b) Presence of tuberculosis—17.

Any special examinations of milk for dirt, e.g., sedimentation test?—None.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1947—None.

No. of cowkeepers in district—49. No. registered—49.

Total No. of cowsheds—69. Total No. of Milk Cows—616.

Total No. of Cowsheds inspected during the year—69.

Total No. of individual milk farm inspections—49.

No. of wholesale traders registered—23. No. of retail milk sellers registered—87.

Have any retailers been removed from the Register?—No.

Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk.—In some cases there is still much room for improvement in methods of production.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-1946

	No. of Licences in force in area	Samples of designated milks examined bacteriologically		
		Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	Total
(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk ...	0	21	5	26
(b) Production of "Accredited" Milk ...	11	24	8	32
(c) In respect of Pasteuring Plants	1	64	6	70
(d) No. of licences in force for bottling "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk, other than at place of production—None.				

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938—43.

No. of inspections made of those premises—213.

No. of samples submitted for bacteriological examination, with results:—

Satisfactory—51. Unsatisfactory—11.

Indicate briefly any further action in respect of above—The production and sale of ice cream continues to receive close attention.

Any action taken under Sections 16 and 37 Food and Drugs Act, 1938?—Informal action taken in a number of cases.

MEAT INSPECTION

Any public abattoir in district?—No.

Total No. of private slaughterhouses—15.

No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position, or in other respects—Several unsatisfactory from disuse.

No. of times each slaughterhouse inspected—All once at least

Total inspections—40.

No. of seizures of unsound food—0. Total weight—N/a.

No. of prosecutions—None.

OTHER FOODS

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of Local Authority for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938—None.

No. found adulterated—None. No. of prosecutions—None.

No. of Bakehouses in district—40. Total inspections—202.

Are any of the bakehouses underground, if so, how many?—None.

SCHOOLS

Statutory Medical Inspection is carried out by the County Education Authority in most of the districts, but that does not relieve the Medical Officer of Health of his duties in regard to sanitation, and the prevention of infectious outbreaks in connection with schools.

No. of schools in district—16. No. visited by M.O.H.—16.

Action taken—Individual exclusions. Schools closed by M.O.H.—None.

General Sanitary conditions—With a few exceptions—good.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken during 1947—9.

No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke—7.

No. of cautions issued—7. No. of statutory notices issued—None.

No. of prosecutions—None.

SHOPS ACT, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).

No. of visits paid under the above Act during 1947—166.

Unsatisfactory conditions found—9. Remedied—3.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.

No. in district in 1947—10.

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase?—Yes.

Have Council made bye-laws under Section 268 (4) Public Health Act, 1936?—No.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Are there in the district:—

Any public swimming baths or pools?—Yes.

Any privately-owned swimming baths or pools open to the public?—No.

If so, give brief particulars of each, and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the water.—
Morley Corporation Baths. Treatment of water by pressure filtration followed by chloramination.

Any samples of bath waters examined in 1947, apart from samples submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratory. If so, please give particulars—No.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diseases specially prevalent in 1947—None. State months.

Any disease specially added to notifiable list?—None.

Any influences threatening the health of the district?—None.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS in force in district.

Please give complete list of Bye-laws and Regulations in force, and date of adoption in each case:—

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	10/9/1888
Prevention of waste water, etc.	...	...	...	...	14/5/1901
Spitting	...	...	...	...	4/7/1904
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	26/4/1904
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	7/6/1904
Admission and Discharge of Patients	...	...	...	...	23/4/1907
Drainage of existing Buildings	...	...	...	...	9/4/1926
Regulations of the Emission of Smoke	...	...	...	...	5/12/1931
Escape from Fire in Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	14/1/1932
Public Baths	...	...	...	...	7/1/1931
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	26/9/1933
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	1933
Employment of Children (Children's Act, 1933)	...	...	...	...	1/10/1935
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	...	28/11/1939
Street Trading (Children's Act, 1933)	...	...	...	...	1/10/1935

MORTUARIES

What accommodation—

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>(a) For accidents</p> <p>(b) For Infectious cases other than
at hospitals.</p> <p>(c) For other cases.</p> <p>(d) For post mortem examinations.</p> | } | <p>One Mortuary for all
purposes. Mortuary
at each infectious
diseases hospital.</p> |
|--|---|--|

Any suggestions by Medical Officer of Health.—The Central Mortuary needs an additional office and a cloakroom.

SANITARY STAFF

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H.?—£687-5-6.

Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Annual Salary as Inspector.	Other appointments held.	Salary for such other appointments.
F. G. Sugden ...	£570	Diseases of Animals	Included in Salary

Any additional or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors?—3 additional Sanitary Inspectors.

Is staff sufficient?—Yes.

Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health?—Yes.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS

(Please attach copy)—None.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H. and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries.

Any suggestion as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries—None.

